

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

VOLUME VI.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1829.

NUMBER 3.

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Tuesday morning, at two dollars per annum, subject to a deduction of twenty-five cents, to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, but at the option of the publishers.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in an advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Communications and Advertisements intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publishers, post-paid.

Miscellany.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

THE MURDERER'S ROCK.

—Now o'er the one half world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep; now witchcraft celebrates
Fate Hecate's offerings; & wither'd murder,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
Whose howl 'tis his watch, thus with his stealthy peace,
Enters the portal: whilst night waking lust
With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design
Moves like a ghost.—MACBETH.

Long before the dense population which now covers the Ohio Valley had overleaped the barrier of the Alleghanies, and while the Ohio River was considered as part of Nature's highway between the French dominions in Canada, and the settlements of the same nation in Louisiana: Louis Miranda, alone, and nearly a thousand miles from any white settlement, established himself on the right bank of that beautiful river. Louis Miranda, like many of those men who prove the pioneers of civilization, was a man whose crimes had driven him from society. He left France to escape the ignominious death which would have overtaken him had he remained; and scarcely had he arrived in Canada, ere his hands were dipped in the blood of his friend. He was one of those dark, stern, gloomy, unprincipled men, who acknowledge no law but their violent passions; and who abhor society, unless it can be made subservient to their purposes. It is not strange that such a man should be shut out by common consent; and to avoid the hated face of his fellow men he plunged into the vast wilderness of the west, the sole white occupant of the bank of that noble stream. He lived surrounded by savages, and wild beasts, himself as untamed, and savage as the fiercest of them. As the communications between the French at New Orleans, and the Canadians grew more frequent, the hut of Miranda was oftener visited, for the purpose of obtaining those supplies he was able to furnish; and sometimes the voyager would moor his boat in the eddy formed by the high and projecting red cedar cliff, near which the blue smoke that curled over the tops showed where the wigwam of Miranda was placed, and spend a day or two with the hunter and woodsman.

Among these was the Sieur Ferrand a young officer in the service of his Christian Majesty, who was commissioned by the Governor of Canada, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs between England and France, with regard to the colonies, to visit the Indian tribes on the lakes and the Ohio. and then proceed to the Mississippi. But a few weeks before leaving France, he had married the young and fair Josephine Mirabeau, and during their three years residence in Canada, she had become the mother of a playful and beautiful little girl. Josephine insisted, and was at last permitted to accompany her husband, in spite of the dangers and fatigue which such a voyage through those inhospitable regions presented. Two of their attendants had died when they arrived at Presque Isle; and with a single Canadian voyager, and his Indian interpreter, he commenced at French Creek his voyage down the waters of the Ohio. A thousand new and beautiful objects conspired to arrest the attention, and beguile the otherwise wearisome days of the voyage. Wild deer roamed the green woods; immense herds of buffalo unafraid by their approach, were feeding on the margin; and the deep silence was frequently broken, by the dipping of the paddle used by some powerful savage, as he rapidly propelled his bark canoe over the

pure waters. Ferrand went ashore with the intention of spending several days with Miranda, for the double purpose of obtaining the valuable information respecting the Indians he was able to give; & to allow Josephine a little repose, rendered the more necessary by a slight attack of fever. The sight of a beautiful woman awakened in the bosom of Miranda, all those unhallowed feelings which though smothered had never been extinguished, and were now ready to break forth with tenfold fury. He determined to murder the Sieur Ferrand; and the voyager and interpreter, having been sent to invite the chiefs of a tribe, that lived at several days distance, to meet the officer for a talk, had found little difficulty in accomplishing his purpose, by shooting him when hunting, the next day after the departure of the attendants. Ferrand did not return, and the contradictory reasons assigned by Miranda for his absence excited the suspicions of Josephine. When the villain saw her suspicions were awakened, he boldly threw off the mask; openly avowed the bloody deed, and the purpose for which it had been committed. The fearful nature of her situation burst upon the beautiful Josephine with overwhelming force: but clasping her little Maria to her bosom, she committed herself to heaven, and resolved to die, rather than become the victim of his passions. The very sight of unprotected innocence and loveliness, is often sufficient to curb the most violent and unprincipled; even Miranda, when he saw the main obstacle removed, without changing his purpose, concluded to win her by gentleness if possible. Josephine's spirit was one of those which exhibit the more firmness, and rise the higher from oppression; she was immovable; his passions were roused, and with tremendous oaths he vowed she should be his giving her at the same time until the next day to consider his proposals, when her fate was to be sealed. The next day came, and the decision of Josephine was demanded. It was given firmly, though her heart sunk within her when she saw the flushed countenance of the wretch grow pale with rage, and tremble with passion, as it was pronounced.

"You forget there is but one alternative and that is death!" said Miranda. "The blow that sends me to my dear husband will be welcome, even though given by his murderer;" was the calm reply.

The coolness of the beautiful creature, only served to exasperate the hardened Frenchman, and seizing her in his arms, in spite of her struggles and cries, his vile purpose would have been accomplished, had not a young French officer accompanied by two voyagers entered. The vindictive Miranda was not however so to be disappointed. He was a powerful man, and taking the light form of Josephine in his arms, he seized the little Maria in one hand, and darting past the intruders, flew towards the high precipice which overhung the river. Here he stopped, and with his hunting knife in his hand, bade his pursuers stand off. "One step nearer," said he, "and this child pays the forfeit;" holding her in such a manner that he could throw it into the river. "Once more I give you the offer to become mine, or die," said he to the half insensible woman. "Death is preferable," was the answer. Quick as lightning he hurled the little girl clear of the rock into the deep blue wave that washed the foot of the precipice, and exclaimed as he raised his knife to plunge it to the heart of Josephine. "Die if you prefer it!" When the cry of "Oh God, my brother!" burst from her lips, and at the same instant his arm was grasped by the officer and the voyager. With the desperate strength of a maniac, Miranda released his arm, and drove the knife into the side of the fainting Josephine; then dropping her bleeding form upon the ground, he closed in a death struggle with the officer and voyager who had seized him at once. Though but momentary it was dreadful. Though severely wounded, Miranda fought like a tiger, and by an unexpected thrust, buried his knife in the heart of the voyager, who fell lifeless at his feet. The other attendant had hastened down the precipice to preserve if possible the life of the child, and the young officer was left alone in the combat. Miranda's knife

in a desperate thrust, flew from his hand; and both unarmed were left to their strength for success. Every struggle brought them nearer to the cliff, over which it was the intention evidently of Miranda to precipitate himself rather than forego his thirst for vengeance. It was a painful moment. They stood braced against each other every nerve and muscle exerted to the utmost tension. "Vile wretch!" said the young officer, as they both paused for an instant, as if to recover breath for the last decisive effort; "you have murdered my sister, and you shall answer for it with your blood; you shall die!" "I shall not die alone," replied the hollow determined voice of Miranda. The activity of the young officer was more than a match for the stubborn strength of the woodsman. With a vigorous effort he raised him from the rock, and fairly hurled him over the precipice, but Miranda's hold was unbroken, and still closely grappled, both were precipitated from the summit into the river beneath. When they rose to the surface, Miranda seized young Mirabeau by the throat, and as every effort to loosen his hands were vain, the young officer gave himself up as lost. His face became livid, and an indistinct sense of suffering and strangulation was all that remained to him, when a shout was heard—there was a plunge in the water—Miranda's hands were instantly loosed, and with the first returning consciousness, Mirabeau found himself in a canoe, and in safety. A large dog of the English mastiff kind, a universal favorite, for his sagacity and courage, had followed the Sieur Ferrand from Europe, and was now near his faithful companion. From the time his master had disappeared, Volta, for that was his name, was no where to be seen; but the first object that met the eyes of Mirabeau was the dead body of Miranda; his eyes started from their sockets, the red blood bubbling from his lips, and his features exhibiting the livid, ghastly hues of death, in consequence of the hold which the dog still kept on the neck of his victim. The canoe was rowed to the shore, and climbing the rocks with the little Maria, who had been rescued by the active exertions of the voyager, in his arms, to his great surprise he found that his sister was still living. The wound was extensive, and bled profusely, but was not dangerous. She was carried by her brother and the voyager to the hut, where her wound was dressed, & she was soon able to give a relation of the events which but for him would have ended so tragically. Scarcely had they reached the hut and dressed Josephine, than the faithful Volta made his appearance, and used every argument which brute sagacity could suggest, to induce Mirabeau to follow him. Conscious that the dog was not without meaning Josephine added her entreaties; and armed, Mirabeau and the voyager followed him. At the distance of about a mile from the hut the Sieur Ferrand was found alive, and evidently sensible, though speechless. The bullet of the murderous Miranda had passed directly through his neck, but happily had missed the large vessels; and with great care he was removed to the hut, where with such assistance as they were able to bestow, he recovered with great rapidity. He often declared that his life was owing to Volta. During the twenty-four hours that elapsed, the dog never left him, but continued licking the wound until the blood was staunch, when he left him to procure aid. His timely presence at the river saved Mirabeau, in whom with unerring instinct he at once discovered a former favorite; as well as in his opponent, the murderer of his master. The voyager was buried near where he fell, and the stones that mark his grave are still visible among the shrubbery and the cedars which now, as then, cover the cliff. The body of Miranda was found on a low island at a little distance below, where it was suffered to perish. From this circumstance, the spot acquired the name of Dead Man's Island; a name it retained, until one of those changes in the current, so common to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, swept it so entirely away; that its place is no longer remembered. The precipice however remains, and the boatmen frequently point out the "Murder's Rock," to the traveller who is descending the still beautiful Ohio.

The New-Yorkers.—A Scotch gentleman who arrived at this city some months ago, describes the character of New York, as follows, in a letter to an Edinburgh friend:—

"The custom-house officers, and all the people in the public offices, are much more civil, and the people altogether have an air of independence about them, which forms a striking contrast to the bowing which goes on at home to men in authority. On landing, you will find no porters besieging you for leave to carry your luggage, nor beggars asking charity; nor will a shopkeeper thank you, or say he is much obliged to you, although you were to purchase all his stock. In all occupations they are polite; but whether it be goods or labor that they have to dispose of, they consider that you are as much obliged to them as they are to you for your money. Aristocracy will have no more respect paid to it, than any other class of society. The law of debtor and creditor is extremely lax, and you would be apt to think that every encouragement was given to fraud, which has the effect of making the people very cautious of giving credit."

A Spider Story.—The following is the last and the best that we have heard of the celebrated Doctor Abernethy: A lady went to him in great distress of mind, and stated to him that, by a strange accident, she had swallowed a live spider. At first, his only reply was "whew! whew! whew!" a sort of internal whistling sound intended to be indicative of supreme contempt. But his anxious patient was not so easily to be repulsed; she became every moment more and more urgent for some means of relief from the dreadful effects of the strange accident she had consulted him about; when, at last, looking round upon the wall, he put up his hand and caught a fly. "There Ma'am," said he, "I've got a remedy for you. Open your mouth, and as soon as I put this fly into it, shut it close again, and the moment the spider hears the buzzing about, up he'll come, and then you can spit them both out together."

City ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousand breaths; the others inhale the breeze freshened over the new mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer-mingling pump, or through impure pipes, from the open horse pond; the other pours it from the moss-covered bucket, or dips it from the pure spring. The one walks over the hard pavements along the dusty piles of brick; the other trips over the soft grass, along the grateful row of trees. The one is pale and sickly, from watching at the evening concerts, the other is ruddy and healthy, from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green house, the other is the rose beside the stone wall. In the city is seen and admired the ingenious handy-work of man; in the country are traced the hallowed and stately steps of the Almighty.

THE FARMER.

It does one's heart good to see a merry round faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities, and pride. So rich, and yet so industrious; so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind and social and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about him, which light up his character. He is generally hospitable; eat and drink with him and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out of you with double compound interest, as some I know will. You are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation; it is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere; less disposed to deal in low underhanded cunning, than many I could name. He gives to society its best support; is the firmest pillar that supports the edifice of government; he is the lord of nature.

Definition of an American Squire.—"I asked the little shabby, barefooted boy, our guide, whether he worked at the wool manufactory, we were passing. 'No,' said he, rather humbly, 'I go to school; my father's a squire.' Thinking I did not understand him correctly, I repeated the question, and received the same answer. 'And pray what is a squire—what does he do?' 'Oh! he attends sessions, trials, hears causes.' 'And what may your father do at other times?' 'He assists Mr. ——— at the tavern there, in the bar!'

BALSAM OF GILEAD.

This excellent family oil, which should be kept in every house, is made in the following simple manner. Put loosely into a bottle of any size; as many balm of gilead flowers as will reach to about one third part of its height, then nearly fill up the bottle with good sweet oil, and after shaking it a little occasionally, and letting it infuse a day or two, it is fit for use. It must be very closely stopped, and will then not only keep for years, but be the better for keeping. When it is about half used, the bottle may be again filled up with oil, and well shaken; and in two or three days it will be as good as the first. The most alarming cuts and bruises of the skin which are so frequently rendered worse by spirituous balsams, salves, &c. are completely cured in a few days and sometimes in a few hours, by this incompressible oil.

TANSY PUDDING.—A lady in Roxbury (says the N. E. Farmer,) has sent us the following recipe for an edible article which ought to be as indispensable to the New England yeoman, as it was to the board of his ancestors, when "They deemed it sabbath-breaking to dine without a pudding."

Take four eggs, twelve ounces of flour, one quart of milk and half a tea spoonful of salt; stir the flour gradually into the milk, carefully dissolving all the lumps. Beat the eggs very light, and add them by degrees to the milk and flour. Add a large handful of tansy, finely chopped. Put in the salt and stir the whole together. Take a very thick pudding cloth, dip it in boiling water and flour it. Pour into it the mixture, and tie it up, leaving it room to swell. Boil it hard, one hour, and keep it in the pot till it is time to send it to the table. Serve it up with sauce.

POISON BY IVY.

Many people during the season of hay-making, are grievously afflicted from the poisonous effects of ivy. To cure which, my method has been, as soon as I feel its effects, to hold the part thus affected as near the fire as I can endure, for twenty or thirty minutes each day, until the inflammation subsides. My hay-makers at my instance, have adopted this method of cure with uniform success. Having always been easily affected by ivy, I have had occasion to resort to this mode of cure for thirty years past. In addition to my own experience, I have seen it recommended in several agricultural papers.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman, who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep tar, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

CUT WORMS.

Dr. Deane directed as follows. "If you perceive any melon, cabbage, cauliflower plants, &c. injured by the cut worm, open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root within four inches. Kill him, and you will save not only the other plants of your garden, but many thousands in future years."

CAUTION.

An eastern paper mentions the death of a lady who died in great agonies, and that this melancholy event was occasioned by the head of a pin which fell into her ear, while she was making use of that little instrument in picking it. It should be borne in mind, that if any casualty of this kind occurs, human skill can afford no relief—it is beyond the reach of medicine, beyond the power of a surgeon to afford a remedy.—Let this melancholy example then, serve as a caution to persons how they apply pins to their ears.—*Balt. Am.*

One unquiet disposition distempers the peace and unity of a whole family; as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert. Many, through pride or ambition, ruin their fortune and family, by expense and equipage, making themselves little by striving to be great, and poor by trying to look rich.

Never offer advice to prosperity:—to adversity, offer relief.

QUEBEC, June 23.

It seldom happened to us to report a more horrible disaster than that which we this day copy from the Old Gazette, of the discovery of a number of human bodies and skeletons on the island of Anticosti, with articles affording sufficient evidence to prove that the sufferers were the crew and passengers of the ship *Granicus*, which sailed hence on the 29th of October last, for Cork, and of which no previous tidings had been received. We hope this dreadful event will call the attention of the Legislature, to the necessity of making a provision for the maintenance of an adequate establishment on that dangerous coast for the relief of those who may be wrecked upon it. The unfortunate persons, whose remains have been now discovered, would in all probability have been preserved to the world, had not the house which they reached been abandoned, and destitute of provisions.

MOST MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Letters were received on Saturday from Mr. Dawson, agent to Lloyd's, at the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, addressed to Mr. Finlay, the agent here, from which, and from information given by Desjardins, the captain of the schooner, who arrived here and saw the parties on the island, we have collected the following particulars:—

About the middle of May a number of men belonging to the Magdalen Islands who had associated themselves in a sailing voyage, were overtaken by a storm off the North East end of Anticosti, and the ice drifting forced them to take shelter, choosing the place where they knew that Godin kept one of the provision posts. In landing they observed a boat on shore which was not damaged. They proceeded to the house, and on entering were struck with horror at the sight of a number of dead bodies and quantity of bones and putrid flesh. Upon further examination they conceived that they could discern the bodies of 12 or 13 individuals—3 grown females, 3 children, and 7 or 8 men.—The last survivor appeared to be a man who had died of famine and cold, in his hammock, and from his appearance was above a common sailor (his name was B. Barrington, as will be seen below) the men began to gather the chests, clothes and other articles in the house, and buried the remains of the bodies and a large box of cleanly picked bones which lay in a corner of the room. On the fire there was a pot in which flesh had been boiled and a part remained in its bottom: They afterwards went to a small out house where they were surprised to find 5 more bodies, suspended by a rope thrown across some beams: the entrails had been removed and little more than the skeletons remained; the flesh having apparently been cut off.—These they left unburied and sailed, taking the boat for the Magdalen Islands.

Extract from Mr. Dawson's letter, dated 3d June—"The Frenchmen buried the bodies, and brought away what property they found, which they have divided, as they do all such property, among the crew; they account for 25*l*. sterling, in sovereigns, 2 quadrants, some watches and gold rings, the boat, a quantity of books and clothes. The boat has no name on her, and the man who has the books has taken them out in his vessel to the wreck; so that I have discovered no clue to find out the name of the vessel. By two newspapers I can show she was from your place, as they are the Quebec Gazette—the last date was the 23d October.—The boat appeared to be carved built. The following are a few of the marks of the articles I have seen:—A table cloth A B—8; a pair of stockings A B; a white cotton shirt A B; a lady's pocket A B; a pair of stockings A B; 2 silver tea spoons A B. There were several boys and girl's dresses, apparently from the age of 3 to 4 years; some ladies' silk and poplin gowns; also nett and lace caps."

"Another deserted ship (*) has been in the ice near this place all winter, and the inhabitants stripped her of rigging and every thing they could move as provisions.

Extract of Mr. Dawson's letter, dated 4th June, —

"Since writing you yesterday, I have seen a finger ring brought from the scene of death, at Anticosti, with the following inscription inside—'Married J. S. to A. S. 16th April 1822' and a paper has been discovered which accompanied the sovereigns I mentioned with the following label pencilled on it:—

"Sir you will find 48 sovereigns in a belt in my hammock, send them home to Mary Harrington, Barrack street, Cove, as the property of her son, (Signed) B. BARRINGTON."

From all the known circumstances of this wreck there can be little doubt that the vessel was the *Bark Granicus*, Capt. Martin, which sailed hence for Cork on the 29th October, about the same time as the John Howard for the same port, with the Shamrock and the Felix Souigny which are still unaccounted for.

Mr. Godin, who was stationed at the post where these unfortunate persons have perished, came up to Quebec in October last, and did not return.

The following articles are in possession of B. F. Colbeck, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and Sub Collector of the Magdalen Islands, and in safe custody until called for.

"Wedding ring as stated in the above extract, Portrait of a boy, a girl and an infant, in a gilt frame of about 12 inches square, 4 silver spoons, marked J. S. sovereigns, dollars and change about 55*l*. and a number of other articles."

*This vessel is no doubt the *Erie*, which was stranded on Manicouagan shoals last fall, drifted from there this spring, and was seen in May by a number of vessels arrived here.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14.

JACKSON CIRCULAR.

We have copied from the *Wisconsin Citizen*, a Jackson Circular, as a part of the history of the politics of our State for the time being. By this document he, that is wise, will learn a little of the machinery of Jacksonism. About the time that notes of preparation were sounding for the Augusta Caucus; when all was bustle and huzza; when pensioned presses and office seekers were beating up for volunteers; we were told with great emphasis by Jacksonians that "the people were coming." The Caucus has gone by—and we now begin to discover that although there was a great noise and whirlwind, the "People" were not in the noise nor whirlwind.—They were at home attending to their own business, but not wholly indifferent to the movements of the office seeking gentry. It seems now, that the Jackson leaders are themselves convinced, that it is vain and worse than vain to attempt to deceive the people into any thing like a voluntary and free support of the measures of Jackson, and that they are resorting to the expedients suggested in this Circular. Recruiting officers, or rather field drivers are to be appointed in every school district, and whether willing or not the people are to be driven into the support of Judge Smith and Jackson measures; proscription and all. We apprehend that the Jacksonites are reckoning a little too fast, or counting their chickens rather too soon. There is a spirit in the people of Maine, that revolts at slavery of every kind; that will not yield to the whip of Jackson masters. There is also a certain principle of action, called patriotism, which extensively prevails in Maine, which will see and feel the wisdom of measures, before it can be forced, in any way, into their support.

We have only to add—People of Maine, observe, read, reflect, and act, we know you will not be driven.

KENNEBEC ELECTION.

A Convention of Delegates have unanimously nominated the Hon. George Evans, as candidate for Congress, from Kennebec District, to be elected on the 20th instant. It seems however, that the friends of the Hon. Reuel Williams, will still support him. The same convention unanimously approved the nomination of the Hon. Jonathan G. Hunton, as candidate for Governor. Gen. Robinson the Jackson candidate for Congress has declined the suffrages of his friends.

MASONIC MIRROR.

We have received the first number of the *Masonic Mirror*, published in Boston by Moore & Sevey, at \$3 per annum. It is of a large size, and is devoted to Freemasonry, also, to science, Literature and Miscellany—and if we may judge from the appearance of this number, we should think it was deserving of patronage.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Long before the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, we had heard much of his vindictive disposition and barbarity. We had heard that while favorites and flatterers received bountifully of his smiles and honors, those who could look beyond the intrinsic worth of mere military glory and ventured to express their opinion as to its effects upon a Republican People, were pursued with a spirit only becoming a tyrant. We therefore could not help entertaining those foreboding fears, in common with the intelligent of our country, that his unmerited elevation to the high and dignified station of Ruler of a Free people, would

be attended with mortification & regret. We feared he could not, if he would, divest himself of the spirit which had always characterized him, because we believed his principles connate, fixed and as completely constitutional as the lineaments of his physiognomy. We recollected the inhuman murder of Dickinson, the Seminole War, the unwarranted execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister,* and the temporary reign of General Jackson in the Floridas. We witnessed the zeal, bordering on infatuation, of those desperate individuals who were continually hurraing for "the Hero of New Orleans." While we reflected upon these things we could not but tremble at the prospect before us.

Still we confess that while we feared the worst we were not entirely without a hope that the example of those great and illustrious men who had occupied the high station before him, the farewell words of our beloved Washington, the systematic and independent course of our talented Jefferson, the magnanimous and moderate measures which marked the administration of his immediate predecessor and finally his strong desire for re-election, might operate as a curb upon his passions, and that after the tremendous excitement which had elevated him to the most dignified office within the gift of any people, had subsided, we should, at least for a time, see him commanding and receiving the homage of the nation.

The cry of "Reform—Reform" had been sounded from Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to Michigan. It was the theme of the Intriguer, and the watchword of the Rable. Jackson was elected and how find we the facts? Our worst fears are more than realized. The long boasted system of reform has commenced and what is it? Nothing short of one universal system of proscription against those who conscientiously preferred another man for the presidency, on the one hand, and on the other a spirit of favoritism towards those who browbeated loudest for Jackson and reform, whether Republicans or Federalists.—About four months only have passed since the "coronation" of General Jackson and more able, faithful and experienced incumbents of office have been hurled from places of long and honorable service, than were removed during any and every administration which has preceded his.

General Jackson has, in defiance of all example, and in violation of his own professions while a candidate, as if to mock the feelings of a great and powerful class of American citizens vitally attached to the independence, laws and Constitution of their country, left the exalted and enviable post assigned him as president of the nation, and become the mere Leader of a desperate party. He has, with a vengeance, adopted the rule prescribed to him before he was elected, by his condottor and Chief counsellor, the infamous Duff Green, of "rewarding his friends, and punishing his enemies," and that too regardless of private distress or the chagrin of many of his friends.

We have a solitary consolation left us. The insulted majesty of a free people, while that people submit to the precepts of the constitution and suffer the headstrong career of General Jackson during the term for which he was elected, will at the close of it, rise in indignation and manifest to the World that they will not tolerate the violent acts of official partisans and that other men and other measures can only continue to us the blessings of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE.

SIDNEY.

* Arbutnot and Ambrister were subjects of Great Britain, engaged in hunting among the Spanish Indians and were taken without the United States, as traitors, outlaws, spies and pirates! They were tried at St. Marks 26th of April, 1818. The people of the United States read the report of the trial, at the time, with mingled emotions of astonishment and horror.

The following were the sentences of the Court against the two unfortunate men, with the approval and order of the Commanding General (Andrew Jackson) on the subject.

"The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found the prisoner, A. Arbutnot, guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second, leaving out the words, 'acting as a spy' and after mature reflection sentence him, A. Arbutnot to be suspended by the neck, until he is dead."

"The Court, on the examination of evidence and on mature deliberation, find the prisoner, Robert C. Ambrister, guilty of the 1st and 2d charges; and do therefore sentence him to suffer death by being shot. The members requesting a reconsideration of the vote on this sentence, and it being had they sentence the prisoner to receive fifty stripes on his bare back, and be confined with ball and chain, to hard labor, for twelve calendar months."

Nothing short of the blood of each victim could satisfy the voracious appetite or appease the revengeful spirit of Gen. Jackson. He therefore issued through Butler, his Adjutant General, the following order:

"The commanding General approves the finding and sentence of the Court in the case of A. Arbutnot, and approves the finding and first sentence of the Court in the case of Robert C. Ambrister, and disapproves the reconsideration of the sentence of the honorable Court in this case."

"The Commanding General orders that brevet Major A. C. W. Fanning, of the corps of artillery, will have, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, A. M., Arbutnot suspended by the neck with a rope until he is dead, and Robert C. Ambrister shot to death, agreeably to the sentence of the court."

We insert the following account of the celebration at Oxford, by the request of a friend:

The fourth of July was celebrated at Oxford by an Oration delivered by Simon Perkins, Esq. after which the company partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Stephen Blaisdell. After the dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. *The day we celebrate*—May its annual return ever find America free.
2. *The Militia of the U. States*—A standing army of free men, protectors of our constitutional laws, and a terror to our internal and foreign foes.

3. *The memory of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferson.*

4. *The old Revolutionary Soldiers*—May there be that economy in the Administration of our government that their hearts may be made to rejoice in the bounties of their country.

5. *The President of the U. States*—Promoted to the highest station on earth may his conduct be as dignified as his office.

6. *Gen. Lafayette*—Dear to every freeman's heart, who, when the storm hovered and all was dark around our young Republic, left his native France, and the young wife of his affections, crossed the boisterous ocean, spilt his blood and spent his treasure for Columbia's freedom—ere the Grand Master of all shall call him from the labors of life to the refreshment of Celestial Paradise may he witness his heart's fondest desire in beholding Europe a continent of Republics.

7. *The American Eagle*—May his bill ever contain the Olive Branch of Peace.

8. *The Governor of Maine*—May the mantle of his political integrity fall on his immediate successor.

9. *The State of Maine*—Though last not least, among the stars of our young Republic.

10. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Members of the same family, may there be no collision between them.

11. *The American Fair*—May they all be for union to a man.

12. *Old Bachelors and Old Maids*—How can they be friends to their country who are enemies to union.

13. *The Bunker Hill Monument*—It rests awhile as the British did after their first charge—when the Directors say, let it rise, the people of Maine will not be last to say, Amen.

The following are the few volunteers: By the Orator of the day—*Citizens of Oxford*—May prosperity attend them.

After the Orator retired the following sentiment was drank.

The Orator of the Day—May his exalted virtue be a shield to him against the warfare of our country.

The fair Sex—May their virtues equal their attractions.

Our Independence—May we not, in the hours of sport and conviviality forget the struggles it costs to obtain it.

CIRCULAR.

"Damariscotta Mills, 1829.

"GENTLEMEN—

"At a meeting of the Democratic Republican members of the last Legislature, and other gentlemen from different parts of the State, in January last, a *State Central Committee* and a *Committee for each County* were chosen for the present political year.

"The Central Committee consists of Nathaniel Mitchell, James C. Churchill, John Anderson, Mark Harris, and Ether Shepley, Esquires. The County Committee for the County of Lincoln, consists of Albert Smith, Hezekiah Prince, Denny McCobb, Jesse Rowell, James McLellan.

"The Committee of your town, are—[Here follows the names.]

"And you are most earnestly requested to take early and active measures to secure a full vote at the September Election. For this purpose *Committees should be appointed in every School District*, to ascertain the number of Democratic voters and bring them to the polls.

"When you shall have thus organized your town, which we pray you to attend to without delay, you will please forward the names of all your District Committees to the County Committee, with the number of Republican votes you will be able to throw in the Fall.

"The important interests of our State at this juncture, require the greatest exertions of the friends of Republican principles, and we rely with much confidence on your vigilance and activity to place the administration of our State Government in able and judicious hands.

"We are, with due respect,

your obedient servants,
"ALBERT SMITH,
"HEZEKIAH PRINCE,
"DENNY MCCOBB,
"JESSE ROWELL,
"JAMES MCLELLAN."

NOT QUITE SO FAST.

We have received a communication nominating Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the office of President, of the United States, and Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The communication is concluded by the emphatic, and significant words—"The East and West." We are not

quite sure that it is possible to prevent the election of HENRY CLAY; for in spite of all we can do or say, the people are every where talking of him and saying a thousand fine things in his favor. But we have promised to support the present Administration, if we can ever find any thing to say in its favor; we must not commit ourselves too hastily, and our correspondent must therefore, excuse us for not publishing his nomination. Perhaps he had best come up and sit on the fence with us a couple of years or so.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The National Republicans in the Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, are requested to send Delegates to meet in Convention at the Meeting-House, in Norway Village, on Wednesday the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Senate of Maine, to be supported at the approaching election. Each town is requested to elect two delegates, and each plantation one.
July 4, 1829.

James M. Hilliard, of Colebrook, N. H. recently captured nine young wolves in a hollow log, and carried home, 15 miles, six remaining alive. The bounty on whelps is \$10 each.

Since its organization, the American Bible Society has issued 846,000 copies of the Scriptures. The issues during the twelfth year were 134,000; the thirteenth year 200,123. The Scriptures are now made at the rate of a thousand copies a day.

Anti Societies.—The fashion of forming anti-societies has gone so far, that in one place we are told of an "Anti-going-to-sleep-with-a-candle-burning Society," organized for the purpose of stopping the practice of reading in bed by candle light. In New York, it is proposed to establish a Society to bear the harmonious title of "Anti-drinking-to-much-cold-water-in-a-hot-day Society."

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

COMMODORE PORTER.—Captain Miner, of the *Lavinia*, from Vera Cruz reports that an attempt has been made to assassinate Com. Porter. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New York and attended by two servants, when about forty leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen; two of whom had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them, who turned out to be the leader, drew his sword and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest, seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey.

RETAILATORY MEASURES. We understand that the young ladies of Medina county, among other means of preventing the too frequent use of ardent spirits, have resolved that they will not receive the addresses of any young gentleman who is in the habit of using spirituous liquors. The young gentlemen in the same neighborhood, by way of retaliation, have resolved, that they will not seriously pay their addresses to any young lady who wears corsets.

N. Y. American.

John Mix, of Waterbury, Conn. has succeeded in weaving flour bags, complete, without a seam. A young woman in N. Carolina, weaves shirts, very neatly, without seam or stitch. We saw one of them in the Patent Office, where it is considered a great curiosity. The collars and wristbands are double the thickness of the other parts. The gatherings, we believe they are called, at the bottom of the collar and the wristbands, are accurately represented.

N. E. Pal.

Plays, romances, love verses, and cards, are utter ruin to young women. For, if they find any entertainment in them, they must unavoidably give their minds a cast, which can never be suitable to the useful part of a female character, which is wholly domestic. For, whatever the fine ladies of our age may think of the matter, it is certain the only rational ambition they can have, must be to make obedient daughters, loving wives, prudent mothers and mistresses of families, faithful friends, and good Christians; characters much more valuable than those of skilful gamblers, fine dancers, singers, or dressers, or than even wits and critics.

It may boldly be affirmed, that good men generally reap more substantial benefit from their afflictions than bad men do from their prosperities; and what they lose in wealth, pleasure, or honor, they gain with vast advantage in wisdom, goodness, and tranquility of mind.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London dates, to the first of June, have been received at N. York.

It is stated that the falling off in the British revenue continues to a serious extent.

Paris papers of May 28th, had been received at London. It is stated from Jassy, May 8, that all accounts from the theatre of war confirm the statements that very sanguine actions had taken place at Silistria, and in the environs of Choulna, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor, and fought with a desperation bordering on frenzy.

Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Sizoboli by the troops of Hussein Pacha.

The European discipline adds much to their force. Dervises appear at the head of the troops, and recites prayers and hymns, which the Turkish soldiers repeat while they animate each other; and when their fanaticism is thus excited, they rush to the combat like madmen, uttering dreadful cries. The number of Turkish troops increase daily, and is at least equal to that of the Russians.

On the 5th of April the Russian Squadron was at Paros, to the number of four ships of the line, a corvette and two brigs. The Courier of Smyrna of April 12th, says that Admiral Heyden having considered with the President what place of refuge the squadron should choose in case of war with England, the port of Napoli had been chosen; and in consequence 30 pieces of heavy cannon had been placed at the entrance of it. It is added, that the Admiral having since become sensible that it was impossible to escape in that port from the English fleet, had resolved to join his squadron to that which was blockading the dardanelles, and in case of a declaration of war, immediately to force the passage, and proceed into the black Sea. It was affirmed at Paros that this junction would be very soon effected.

Letters from Constantinople May 24, say, it is the firm belief that the Russians project a landing on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, and that the attack on the Sizoboli was merely contrived as a mask to this vast enterprise, for which immense preparations were making at Odessa. In consequence, the Ottoman fleet had been sent to the Black Sea to prevent this invasion, for the Divan dreads nothing so much as the appearance of a considerable hostile force in the vicinity of the forts on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which would not only spread alarm in the capital, but greatly impede the arrival of supplies for the European provinces.

The Times of the 30th May, in alluding to the extension of the Russian blockade, says—

"We must repeat what we said yesterday, that it cannot be tolerated. A blockade of the Dardanelles, it is called! Why, it is a blockade of the whole of the ocean that was known to the ancients—to the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and Assyrians. It is impossible that such a blockade can be suffered. It must not: as Englishmen, we assert it shall not be allowed."

FLORENCE, May 7. The Greeks have recovered the greater part of the new territory intended for them. The towns of Salonia, Vontiza, Livadia, the passage of the Thermoplae, and the castle of Lepanto, are in their possessions, & almost the whole country between Arta and Vola, is occupied by them. The troops have conducted themselves with order and discipline, and no act of cruelty has been committed on the Turkish prisoners. The capitulations have been faithfully kept, and the wounded Turks have been attended by Greek Surgeons.

Advices from Leghorn state that great mischief has been done in that port by a violent tempest.

Washington County—avalanche!—We understand that a very large meeting of the friends of the late Administration was held at West Machias on Thursday last—at which Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien presided. Hon. Obadiah Hill was nominated for re-election to the Senate—and the nomination of Jonathan G. Huxton, as a candidate for Governor, was unanimously confirmed.—*Belfast Farmer.*

The Kentucky Commentator says that Col. John S. Smith of Kentucky, lately appointed District Attorney of that State, has refused to accept the office, and declares himself an enemy to the policy pursued by the present administration, and a friend of

Mr. Clay. This change of sentiment is but the prelude to what is to follow. *Kennebec Jour.*

FOURTH OF JULY. The fifty-third Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in Augusta with unusual demonstrations of joy. At sunrise the day was announced by the ringing of bells and a salute of 24 guns.

At ten o'clock a procession was formed at Palmer's Hotel consisting of the Grand Lodge of Maine, the Governor and Council, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Public Buildings, with other distinguished strangers, and a large concourse of citizens of this and the neighboring towns. The procession was escorted by the Augusta Light Infantry, Capt. Vose, to the Capitol Hill where the Corner Stone of the State House was laid with masonic ceremonies—and under it were deposited the Constitution of the State—the various publications of the day—the coins of the country, and a plate with the following inscription: STATE OF MAINE.

On the fifty-third Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, THIS

CORNER STONE, Of a building erected for the accommodation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, is laid by the GRAND LODGE

In presence of ENOCH LINCOLN, Gov'r.

ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President.

JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

Governor LINCOLN then pronounced an Address from the Corner Stone, to a large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled upon the Hill. We forbear any remarks upon this interesting Address, as we are assured that the Governor has granted the request for its publication.

After the Address the procession again formed, and returning in the same order, at 12 o'clock assembled in the the Rev. Mr. Tappan's Meeting House where an Oration was delivered by Daniel Williams, Esq. The reception of this performance is the best comment upon its excellence.—The Universal sentiment is, that the Oration exceeded the most flattering expectations of his brilliant and numerous audience. After the services were concluded, the procession again formed and proceeded to an elegant entertainment prepared by Mr. Palmer. Good humor and festivity prevailed throughout the day.—*Patriot.*

OXFORD FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held in Rev. Mr. WALKER'S Meeting-House, in SOUTH PARIS, on the 24th July inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Mr. TEMPLE late of MAINE, is expected to be present. It is hoped that all the Officers of the Society, and, at the least, a deputation from all the Town Associations, will be present, and as many of the friends of Missions as possible.

V. LITTLE, Sec'y. O. C. F. M. S. July 11.

DIED.

In Limington, 16th ult. Mary Howe, at the advanced age of 103 years and 4 months.—She has left a husband a few weeks younger than herself, with whom she has lived in the marriage state about 84 years.

In Gilead, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Salome Chapman, wife of Eliphaz Chapman, Esq.

In Albany, Parsons Haskell, Esq. aged about 51. The deceased was a man of fair character and highly esteemed as a citizen—but was left to terminate his life by his own hands, under the influence of severe delirium.

In this town, on the 10th inst. a child of Mr. Nathaniel Mullett.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of Otis Hayford, Esq. in Canton, on Wednesday the twelfth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the Right in Equity of Redemption, which James Brown, has in and to the following described mortgaged Real Estate, situated in Canton, in said County of Oxford, viz: being the Farm now occupied by said James Brown, conveyed to him by deed from Aaron Brown, dated August 15th, A. D. 1820, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Oxford, book eighteenth, pages forty-three and forty-four, containing by estimation two hundred acres—the same being subject to Aaron Brown's mortgage to Oliver Otis, dated May 16th, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County, book twentieth, pages one hundred fifty-three and one hundred fifty-four, to secure the payment of two hundred and sixty-six dollars fifty-seven cents and interest. Reference to said Registry being had for a more full description.

GAD HAYFORD, Dep'y. Sheriff. July 8, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Committees appointed by the Court of Sessions, for the County of Oxford, at their October term 1828, and June term 1829, to alter and lay out sundry roads as hereafter mentioned, will meet for those purposes as follows, viz: At Levi Ludden's, in Peru, on Monday the tenth day of August, 1829, to alter and locate a road in Peru, Canton and Livermore, towards Wayne, as prayed for by Silas Barnard and others. At the house of I. Adams Twitchell, in Bethel, on Tuesday the first day of September, 1829, to locate a road from high said Twitchell's, through Albany to Waterford flat, as prayed for by John Lovejoy and others. At the house of John Manuel, in Township lettered B. (alias Housfield) on Tuesday the twenty third day of September, 1829, to make alterations in the present county roads in said Housfield, as prayed for by Bartholemew Housfield, the proprietor, or Charles Vaughan, his Agent.

EZRA SMITH, Chairman of said Committee. July 9, 1829. 3w

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber,

SERMONS ON WAR, by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, lately Pastor of the Congregational Church, in Andover.—These Sermons contain no sectarian sentiments but are calculated to show that wars and fightings are contrary to the pure and peaceable principles of Christianity. The Book is handsomely printed on good paper and contains six Sermons, at the low price of twenty-five cents.

ASA BARTON, Agent. July 13.

A YOUNG WOMAN. IS wanted immediately, to do the house work in a small family, for a Lady in Portland, to whom good wages will be given. For particulars inquire of ASA BARTON, General Agent. Norway July 13. 3w

MERINO BOMBAZINES. ELEGANT 6-4 black Merino Bombazines of a superior quality. Also—black and mixed Lastings; brown and white Drillings, Jeans, Grandrills, &c. Just received and for sale low by THOMAS O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row. Portland, May 26.

G. C. LYFORD, WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has recently received a large supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, which he is selling as low as any one in town—For proof of which call and see. He has on hand a good assortment of

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, Flannels; Lastings; Denmark Satins; Cassimerettes; Cotton Cassimeres; Derries; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Black Synshaws; Lustrings; Levantines; Cold Sarsnetts; Stripe Silks; Striped Levantines; Fig'd Gros de Naples; Black & Cold Satin Levantines; Blk Canton and Nankin Crapes; Blk Crape Dresses; Italian Crapes; Press'd Crapes; Fancy Silk, Gauze and Barge H'dk's; Silk and Gauze Scarfs; Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons; Berkeley & Wellington Cravats; Battiste and Muslin Cravats; Flag Silk & Bandanna Hk's; Cotton Flag Handkerchiefs; Striped Corded, Check'd & Shaded Cambrics; Muslin Dresses; Plain and Fig'd Book Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Swiss Muslins; Plain & Fig'd Jacksonet Muslins; Valencia, Raw Silk, Crape, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cashmere Mantles; 3-4 and 5-4 London Blk Bombazines; 5-4 Blk Merino Bombazines; English and Scotch Ginghams; White Cambrics and Cambric Muslins; Mull Muslins; Dimities; Brown, Plaided and Striped Battistes.

Brown Bonnet Cambrics; Slate and Blk Cambrics; Copperplates and Calicoes; Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Cotton and Worsted Socks; Cotton, Worsted, Silk, and Velvet Vestings; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas; fine assortment Parasols; Common and Paris Kid Gloves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Super-Horse Skin Gloves; Blk and White Silk Gloves; Gentlemen's Beaver and Buck Gloves; Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings; Mecklen Laces; Blk and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils; Blk and White Rich Lace Veils; White and Green Gauze Veils; Paper, Bonestick and Feather Fans; Blue and Striped Jeans; Silk Braids and Cords; Sewing Silks; Twist; Buckram; Padding; Brown Linen; Buttons; Boxes Cotton Balls; Cotton and Linin Floss; Plaid Table Cloths; Spool Cotton; Wire Cotton &c.

—ALSO—A general Assortment of American

Cottons such as Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Ginghams; Warp Yarns. LIKEWISE. Just opened, 1 Case containing 70 Ladies' LEGHORN, BOLIVAR

Hats, of a superior style and quality to any before offered in this town. The Leghorns are all fine but very cheap, at 5, 6, 7, 8, & 10 dollars. A few Black Leghorn Bonnets from 1,25 to \$2.00 each. Portland, June 15, 1829. 6wis 51

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, July 1, 1829.

Joel Blaisdel. Lucy Turner, Samuel Baldwin, Isaac Lovejoy. INCREASE ROBINSON, A. P. M. AT COST.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

RAKES of a superior quality for sale by JERE MITCHELL. Norway, July 1.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS' At No. 1. MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and cold Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia Shawls; splendid assortment of fancy Hdk's; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO

Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirtings, at 8 & 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch cols 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts and 1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch Ginghams 7 | 8 wide 25 cts; belt Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, & 1s; Thibet Hdk's, 2s 3d; Dimities 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Fig'd Jac't Muslin 2s 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE. Portland, July 3, 1829. 5m 2

VALUABLE STAND. Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of WILLIAM MORSE, Jr. Innholder, in Waterford, that well known stand formerly occupied by the subscriber, situated in said Waterford, upon the new County road leading from FRYEBURG to PARIS.—Said Stand consists of a capacious and convenient Store and Shed, with about half an acre of excellent land under & about the same. It is near the head of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, and will always command a liberal share of business either of a trader or a mechanic. Sale positive and terms liberal.

THOMAS W. HASKINS, by CHARLES WHITMAN, his Attorney. July 3, 1829. 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, CARTHAGE. IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Carthage for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, in the respective sums following:—

Names of persons when known.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Highway &c. &c.
Silas Barnard,	4	15	160	80	72	
Hiram Hill,	11	4	99	100	90	
A. Austin,	3	9	160	80	72	480
Eben. Nusman, Jr.						225
Unknown,	11	6	160	120	108	
Unknown,	9	2	160	40	36	
Gideon Bowley,	2	10	8	30	27	192
Roger Merrill,	3	12	160	120	108	
West part, Do.	2	15	120	100	90	180
N. Dunning South,						
half,	1	17	20	80	72	
do.	3	17	110	180	162	
do. west part,	3	16	64	40	36	60

The said Collector will proceed according to Law to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the dwelling-house of John Storer, Esq. in said Carthage at ten of the clock in the forenoon on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next, so much of said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

ABEL HATHAWAY, Collector, as aforesaid. Dated at said Carthage on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1829.

Charles Lord. HAS just received an extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED and BRITANIA WARES and FANCY GOODS of every description in the Jewelry line, likewise large

SHELL COMBS. A handsome lot of SHD do. of all sizes, which will be sold low.—Middle-Street, Portland. second door from Casco Bank. June 17, 6w 51

CROCKERY WARE. H. WHITMAN, (At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap. 201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 30.

BROWN COTÉ PALY. 1 CASE, 500 yds, just received from New York, and for sale by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

HENRY POOR HAS just received for the Spring and Summer trade,

40 BALES & CASES, Consisting of every description of Piece Goods—

Such as Merino, Brocade, Valencia and Raw Silk Shawls and Mantles, Canton and Nankin Crapes; Italian do.; Gauze Veils and Hk's; Fig'd and Plain, Mull; Swiss and Jacknet Muslins; Fancy hk's; Great Lot of Calicoes from 10 cts to 35 the yard; Black Double Lace and Lace Veils; Gloves; Hosiery, &c. &c.

50 Pieces Broadcloths, all shades,—CHEAP.—ALSO—One Case (100) Superior LEGHORN BONNETS, FROM 5 TO 9 DOLLARS, on close examination—from 3 to 4 dollars less than last year, particularly fine ones.

Bales Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Derrys, Jeans, Stripes, Drills, Cassinets, etc. etc. for sale by HENRY POOR.

N. B. As usual, a good assortment of FEATHERS, in first rate order. Portland, May, 1829. 10wep46

MORE NEW GOODS AT BARGAINS!!! JUST received 38 Packages of BRITISH and 38 DOMESTIC Piece Goods, Which will be sold at much lower prices than usual.—Purchasers will do well to look at this lot—as they contain some very fine Bargains.

No. 7, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland. JOHN DOW. June 25. 1 6w

German, Scotch, and Irish Linens. 4 and 5 Scotch and Irish Sheetings and Shirtings; Long Lawns; Brown and White Russia Sheetings and Diapers; and a great variety of Linen Goods, just received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row. Portland, May 25.

MORE NEW BOOKS. JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore by the subscriber, Wilkins' Astronomy, Flint's System of Surveying, New and complete Dream Book, Man of feeling, the Gamblers, Campmeeting Hymns, Obit on the three fingered Jack, the Rifleman's Comrade, George Barnwell, Masonry unveiled by Morgan, Blue Laws, Adventures of Don Quixotte, Children of the Abbey, Scottish Chiefs, Hoggs' Poems, Saints Rest, Jay's Prayers, Tales for Girls, Tales for Boys, History of Rinaldo Rinaldina the captain of Banditti, One hundred and nine days on the Continent, Fame and Fancy or Voltaire improved, Essays to do Good by Cotton Mather, the Foresters, History of the North American Indians, Rev. Rowland Hill's Village Dialogues, Charlotte Temple, Charlotte's Daughter, Ancient History of Universalism, Universalist Hymn Books, Benjamin's Architecture, Northern Regions, Golden Treasury, Goldsmith's Works, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Three Spaniards, Devil on two sticks, Aloizo and Melissa, Life of Jackson, Life of Judas Iscariot, Visit to the sea side, Percy Anecdotes, Moore's Works, Baron Trenk, Galaxy of Wit, Tales of a Grandfather, &c. &c.

All of the above with a great variety of other books in History, Voyages, Travels, Biography, and together with School and Classical Books are constantly kept on hand, and will be sold cheap. Any book not on hand whether published in the United States or Europe will be procured at short notice and on favorable terms.

Also, for sale Greenleaf's New MAP AND STATISTICS OF MAINE. It will be recollected that there were but few copies of this work printed more than were subscribed for.—Gentlemen who wish to be in possession of a work which is superior to any thing of the kind published, should make immediate application.

Likewise on hand, writing, letter, drawing and wrapping paper, by the ream or less quantity; White and Brown, Bonnet and Press Papers. Cash or Books given for Rags.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, July 1, 1829. 3w

5447 40 32 51 41843 WHERE the drawn ballots in the first Class of the Maine State Lottery, New Series. Another Class draws on the 25th instant, and as Dame Fortune has established head quarters at Barton's Lottery Office, persons who are in want of Cash would do well to call and purchase a Ticket, thereby securing to themselves a handsome fortune at a cheap rate. Barton has sold within a few days, prizes of \$1000, \$200 and several of fifty dollars. The next Class contains prizes of 6000, 2000, 1500, 1200, and 10 of 1000 dollars. Tickets only three dollars.—Quarters 75 cents. Call immediately, if you would have a ticket, as they now sell rapidly at

Norway, July 3, 1829. 1 4w

STOCKS. Dozen blk. and Bronze Kid—Plain Hair filled Silk, Navarino watered &c. all colors, with Ribbons, Knots and Bows just received and for sale cheap, by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 23.

POETRY.

[From the Ladies' Literary Port Folio.]

YOUTH.

How brilliant are the hopes of youth!
How swift its minutes fly!
Each accent breathes the tone of truth—
Love smiles in every eye.

How blue the skies, how fair the flowers,
How sweet the wild bird's lay;
How green and fresh the summer bowers;
The winter's hearth how gay!

A year! how very long a time,
For childhood's thoughts to scan!
But, ah! ere life had reached its prime,
How short its tiny span.

Ah! what is left to make amends
For all we lose with youth?
Its guiltless hopes, its countless friends,
And dreams of changeless truth.

Its aimless rambles, wildly free,
And sports and fairy bowers!
Its unchecked thoughts and heartfelt glee,
And skies, and fields and flowers;

What do we gain by ripened thought,
And cultured intellect?
What save experience dearly bought,
Faint, falsehood or neglect?

The heart its wasted hoards may mourn,
Of love and faith and truth;
For, ah! it meets no such return,
As it could dream in youth.

The bubble dancing on the stream,
Attracts the urchin's eye;
A breath has broke it: thus the dream
Of cherish'd hope may fly!

Ah! youth! the joys of riper years
Are far more vain than thine!
Their hopes are chilled by adverse fears;
Their smiles through tears must shine!

[From the Bower of Truth.]

Who that abroad on nature looks
With calm unclouded eye,
Who climbs the rocks, who hears the brooks,
And marks you stary sky,
Can deem himself a lonely one,
As through the world he walks,
Where every thing he looks upon
In sweetest language talks?

But he who meets in transient way,
With those who speak, and hear, and see,
And cannot find one kindred lay
To touch his heart, is not like me.

While thought holds empire o'er the mind,
Ye powers who rule me, grant me this;
Where'er I meet with human kind,
O let not "ignorance be bias."

THE RIGHTEOUS NEVER FORSAKEN.

It was Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine cottage sat by her blazing fagots, with her five tattered children at her side, endeavouring by listening to their artless prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a year, her own feeble hands had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporter; she thought of no friend in all the wide, unfriendly world around—but that mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above all human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted. It was now, too, mid-winter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through all the surrounding forests, while the storm still seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared amid the bending pines and rocked her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her: it was the only article of food she possessed, and no wonder her forlorn and desolate state bro't up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother, when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to rise, even though she knew that He whose promise is to the widow and the orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had many years before taken from her her eldest son, who went from his forest home to try his fortune on the high seas, since which she had heard no note or tidings from him—and in later time had, by the hand of death, deprived her of the companion and staff of her worldly pilgrimage, in the person of her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne—she had not only been able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost an opportunity of administering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The smoked herring was scarcely laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door and loud barking of the dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller, in tattered garments, and apparently indifferently health, entered and begged lodging and a mouthful of food, saying it was twenty-four years since he had tasted bread. The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distresses; for her sympathies lingered not round her fire side. She hesitated not even now—rest and a share of all she had she proffered to the stranger. "We shall not be forsaken," (said she) or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the board—but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes towards heaven with astonishment—and is this all your store, (said he) and a share of this do you offer to one you know not? then never saw I charity before! But madam (continued he) do you not wrong your children by giving a part of your last mouthful to a stranger? Ah! (said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it) I have a boy, a darling son, somewhere upon the face of the wide world, unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you as I would that others should act towards him. God, who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did for Israel—and how should I this night offend him, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided him a home even poorer as this—were I to turn you unrelieved away?

The widow ended, and the stranger springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms!—God indeed has provided just such a home for your wandering son, and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—my mother! Oh! my mother!

It was her long lost son, returned to her bosom from the Indies. He had chosen that disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family;—and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. The humble residence in the forest was exchanged for one comfortable, and indeed beautiful, in the valley, and the widow lived long with her dutiful son in the enjoyment of wordly plenty, and in the delightful employments of virtue, and to this day the passer by is pointed to the luxuriant willow that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave—while he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.—*The Casket.*

Men must have public minds, as well as salaries; or they will serve private ends at the public cost. It was Roman virtue that raised the Roman glory.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale, his improved CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES. For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England. ALSO, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY. Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to—or the subscriber, who is agent for the inventor, of whom all information with respect to price, terms, &c. may be obtained.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Dec. 11, 1823.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage which he has heretofore received from his friends, has concluded to remain at this place, and has just had consigned to his care and for sale, a much larger assortment of

BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND Fancy Goods,

than he has usually kept, which he is authorized to sell at much less than formerly.—Among his fancy Goods are a great variety of Bonnet, cap, belt and common Ribbons; wide Bobbinet Lace; thread, bobbinet & Mecklin Laces and Edgings; marking canvass; gauze and cashmere Handkerchiefs; raw silk Shawls; black and white silk Gloves; Kiddo; Norwich and Canton Crapes; black Bombazine; cambric, mull, figured and plain muslin; plain and figured Cambrics; brown Cambrics; Battiste; bonnet Silks; tabby Velvets; Millinette; elastic garters; black silk, and flag Hdkfs; Vesting; Umbrellas; Parasols; Cotton Hose; Batting, &c. with a good assortment of

BONNETS AND CAPS, Crapes; worked muslin points; Veils; Fans; artificial Flowers, &c. &c. together with a small lot of GLASS WARE, such as Lamps; Dishes; Plates; Pitchers; Tumblers; cut glass and plain wines; Salts; Castors. Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; Dressing glasses, &c.

—ALSO—

Razors of the first quality; razor Straps; Penknives; Scissors; Snuff Boxes; cork-screws; scissor chains; tooth, head and clothes Brushes; paper folders; Inkstands; cases Mathematical Instruments; Scales; Dividers; pocket compasses and dials, a new article; Glass, wedgwood, brass and common Inkstands; Ivory and horn Combs; Lead, camel's hair pencils; silver and steel Pens; sun glasses; shaving and ornamental Soap; wash balls; sealing wax; Wafers; Antique Oil for the hair, a very valuable article; gold rings; ear knobs and drops; Gold, hair, and silver handkerchief pins; silver thimbles; silver and steel bowed spectacles; steel and morocco spectacle cases; watch chains, seals and Keys; watch guards; pocket books; wallets; dark lanterns; black and red ink; indelible ink for marking on linen or cotton, with a great variety of other articles both for ornament and use.

Norway Village, June 22, 1823.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL Academy.

The happy effects of the *Botanical System of Practice*, more especially of late employed in the cure of diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this botanical aid, is at variance with our nature and our happiness. *Mercury*, the *Lancet*, and the *Knife*, are chiefly relied upon, by physicians and surgeons of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents, are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual of this city in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground and erected a handsome and convenient edifice, for an institution denominated the *United States Infirmary*, expressly for employing a reformed system of practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution was principally the result of near forty years experience of a distinguished medical reformer; which course we are happy to state, has been crowned with signal success, and proved to a demonstration, that without *Mercury*, that boasted champion of the *MATERIA MEDICA*, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object should be taken, to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years upon the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a *MEDICAL SCHOOL*, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and instruction until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the healing art upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce, that a building for such an institution has been erected and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome, and adjoining the present U. S. Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches will be taught:

1. Anatomy.
2. Surgery.
3. Theory and practice of Physic.
4. Midwifery, and diseases of Women and Children.
5. *Materia Medica* and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The benefits to be derived, by an attendance at this institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the *Botanical*; and in consequence of his residing in the institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the Theory. Another advantage held out to the students is, that all those who conform to the rules and regulations of the school, and there finish their education will have employment, with a generous compensation, secured them by the institution, to disseminate the practice of medicine in different sections of the country.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; but whenever the student is qualified to pass an examination he will receive a Diploma, and this Diploma will have a decided advantage over every other, as it will enable to practice in every State in the Union without molestation. Some will require one year, others two years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—

1. A certification of a good moral character.
2. A good English Education.

TERMS.

1. When this circular was first issued the price of Tuition alone was rated at \$250, board being an extra charge.—But we have concluded in order to place it within the power of almost every person to obtain this practice, to furnish Board and Tuition both, for that sum, (\$250) provided it be paid upon entering the school, as it is now particularly needed to assist in defraying the expenses of the building, &c.

2. Young men who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the school who are not at present favored with the means, and who will bring a certificate to that effect from a minister, justice of the peace, or a few of his neighbors in the place where he resided, will receive his board and tuition, gratuitously. It must be expressly understood, however, that all incidental expenses must be paid, which will be, including a Diploma, THIRTY DOLLARS, and which must be paid in advance. His age must not be under 19 or 20 years.

3. It will be expected that every student will provide himself with bed and bedding.

New York, May 11, 1829.

All persons who feel interested in the welfare of their fellow beings, and wish to have the Mercurial practice destroyed, and a better system substituted, will manifest their good wishes by remitting something to defray the expenses of those young men who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, who are in indigent circumstances. To those who remit a sum however small, a certificate for the amount will be sent, entitling them to receive medicine and attendance, either at the Institution, or from any who may hereafter receive instruction from it.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

(AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.)

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles.

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPP.

Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following curative means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the abovenamed Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

* * * These Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

For pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 24, 1829.

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE:

- 3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols,
 - 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces,
 - 1 Elegant Sword,
 - 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses,
- Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap.

Portland, June 23.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

THIS Medicine has for a long time been an established favorite with that class of society for which it was solely designed. They purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature by removing those dangerous and critical obstructions to which the healthy as well as valetudinarian are subjected, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to Exercise and Society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. They may be used successfully by either Men or Women in all Hypochondriac, Hysterical or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pills purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system. Price \$1,50 a box.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

Of long standing, and of the most obstinate character, has been immediately relieved, and often permanently cured, in a variety of cases that have occurred in Boston and vicinity, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

both of which are to be taken together, according to valuable, plain and practical directions, accompanying the Specific.

* * * The above valuable medicines are prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room, over No. 97, (formerly called No. 70,) Court street, head of Hanover street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to those who buy to sell again.—June 2.

NEW GINGHAMS, NEW PRINTS, &c. &c.

150 PIECES English and starch Gingham, very handsome and very cheap.

500 Pieces British and Domestic Prints, and a great variety of other New Goods, cheap.

This day received and for sale by

THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

Portland, May 19.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

BALM OF EGYPT.

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

THIS celebrated medicine will cure Coughs, Asthmas, Hooping-Cough Liver Complaint, &c. Many persons have effectually been relieved by it in Boston. Mr. Benjamin Kimball and others.

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Rheumatism in twenty-four hours: it has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in fifteen minutes; and is considered by those who have used it, superior to any articles known for this disorder.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to LEADER DAM, Boston, for any of the following Medicines punctually attended to. July 3.

Also, for sale as above, Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixer; Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment; Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills; German Toothache Drops; Dr. Mitchell's celebrated Remedy for Chills; German Headache Powders.

VELVET CLOTHS.

FEW pieces elegant black and blue Velvet Cloths, of a very superior quality. Also, Elegant Olives and Browns, of every variety of shade, just received and for sale cheap, by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 22.

PLUGHS! PLUGHS!

J. B. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's

Portland, Dec. 30.

MERINO SHAWLS.

3 CARTOONS "Lupin's best" scarlet, blk. and white long and square Merino SHAWLS, with worsted borders.

—ALSO—

Elegant white 4-4 and 6 4 Thibit Shawls, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale cheap by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, May 26.